

No Fixed Mode of Dress for the Photograph Any More



The seven pictures at the head of this page show that there has ceased now to be any distinctive style of dressing for the photograph. Only a year or two ago four out of five young women who sat for a picture fancied that they were not in the mode unless they wore a hat and a gown cut out at the neck, a combination that had never before been thought possible. It was possible in the sense that it could be done. It was impossible in that no woman who thought of the proprieties of dressing would think of appearing in a hat, which meant the stress and not full dress, and a low necked gown, which meant the house and evening wear. So persistent was this style in the photograph studios that its attractions finally impressed themselves on dress in general. If any other style for the photograph may be said to have succeeded this one it was the fashion of wearing an evening gown with an opera cloak thrown back so as to reveal the dress and the wearer. There was not nearly so much demand for pictures made in this way and the fashion soon lost the little popularity it attained as the successor to the hat and the evening gown picture.

Nowadays there may be said to be no preponderating style of dress, as these pictures reveal. The picture that Miss Rutherford selected has opposed to it the simple coiffures of Miss Brown and Miss Andreas, while Miss Mordant has as ornament on her head merely a band of diamonds of a size suited to a young girl. Miss McCall has not ornamented her hair in any way for her sitting while Miss Edith has put on one of the fetching caps popular for all kinds of occasions now from the boudoir

to the bridal procession. Almost every style of head-dress here differs from the others and shows that there is no longer

any distinctive mode in which young women should dress themselves in order to defer to the correct style of the camera.

Miss Margaret Rutherford is the daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and she has just gone from Paris to Rome with her

mother. Mrs. Vanderbilt is very much interested in Italian music, and one object of her visit to Rome is to hear some

of the operatic performances that Signor Toscanini is to conduct in connection with the exposition at Rome. Both Mrs. Van-

derbilt and Miss Rutherford will return to this country in July. The second Miss Rutherford will be introduced to society here next winter.

Miss Eleanor G. Brown is one of the debutantes of two seasons ago. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown of 30 East Thirty-fifth street. Mrs. Brown was Miss Isabella P. Wright of this city. Miss Brown has frequently acted as bridesmaid at recent weddings in society. Miss Elizabeth Morris Mordant is a descendant of the Morris family of this city. She will be one of the young women presented at the English court this season. Not in years has there been such a demand for the honor of presentation at the British court as there has been during the present spring. Miss Mordant makes her home when in New York at 14 East Sixtieth street with her aunt, Miss E. M. Marshall.

Miss Ella Carpenter is a sister of Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer, who was Miss Jeanette Floyd-Jones Carpenter before her marriage a year ago. Miss Ella Carpenter, who also has the family middle name of Floyd-Jones, lives with her father, William Carpenter, at 33 West Forty-sixth street.

Miss Alice Andreas is one of the young members of the Tuxedo set in New York society. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andreas. Mrs. Andreas was Miss Kate Henning. Miss Gertrude Andreas is a younger sister.

Miss Constance McCall is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCall of 321 West Eighty-sixth street.

Miss Edith is a daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. Her picture was taken at Palm Beach this spring.

MAKING WOMEN TALLER

PARTLY A MATTER OF DRESS, PARTLY OF EXERCISE.

Three-quarters of an inch Can Be Added to the Stature in Three Months. More Apparent Height Given by Training and the Way a Woman Carries Herself.

"My business as a physical culturist has become specialized of late," said a woman whose calling is to improve the looks of other women. "I attend to the lengthening of the figure. In other words, I make women taller."

"I find that people who are willing to work steadily can add about three-quarters of an inch to their height. This means a great deal to a woman and much to a man. Even half an inch will sometimes rescue a man from the opprobrium of being too short to be good looking, while in the case of a woman it may mean all the difference between style and the lack of it."

"As it is harder for a woman to add height than for a man, I will describe the process as I work it in the case of a woman and from that the man who wants to become higher can easily gather his hints. I don't ask a woman to do the stretching exercises, at least not at first, for the reason that they are tiring to the muscles. But I do insist upon other things."

"I make a woman get a gymnasium suit. She can wear a bathing dress if she wants to do so, but the best thing is a flannel or woolen garment, or sweater and a pair of knickerbockers. If she wears stays she must get some that are a great deal too big for her, so that every muscle will have full play. Then she is ready to begin."

"I don't know of anything as good as running for increasing the stature. The Marathon boys grow tall as they run. The exercise of running develops the muscles of the back, and as these become firmer they actually force the figure to take on added height. The half inch won by sheer strength of muscle, but the body is forced upward, and as the woman runner becomes able to do her six miles an hour without getting winded she finds that she is growing taller with the work."

"Six miles an hour is nothing unless it goes at a brisk canter without pausing. It is the exercise that counts. A rapid run does not seem to do the work of a little jog or dogstep, kept up for a full hour."

"Running around the dining room table for fifteen minutes before each meal will work wonders with the figure. If a similar exercise is taken at night just before going to bed the figure will grow taller and the weight will be reduced."

"There are some special exercises for making women grow tall. Girls who are under-sized can take them if they are under-sized, but the chances of growing are

They are better for the young woman who is fully matured and who finds that the styles are unbecoming to her simply because she is short and stout.

"Jumping up and down in one spot is the first of the growing exercises. Stand on one foot, take the other foot in your hand and jump. You will probably merely hop for the first few times. Then you will suddenly begin to leap high in the air and it will make no difference which foot you stand on."

"A very old and very good exercise is that of straightening the legs suddenly. Sit down on the floor cross-legged. Now rise without touching the hands to the floor and simply by the trick of straightening the knees stand on your feet."

"When you are standing upright with heels together throw your hands and toss them backward. Don't look backward but bend the back until it feels as though it were being strained; take care not to lunge yourself."

"There are the Queen Mary exercises, which are for making the figure symmetrical. A woman physical culture teacher of London asserts that they are the exercises which the Queen takes every day."

"Fold your arms behind your back and walk around the room. Try to walk around a central object, such as a table, in order that you may not slight the distance. Walk for twenty minutes, when you will have covered a mile, with your arms behind your back."

"Put your finger tips on the shoulder bones of your gown. Walk half a mile with your fingers resting on your shoulders and with your elbows raised back. Stretching high stepping. This exercise is said to be a favorite with Queen Mary. At first her physical culture teacher was afraid to recommend it to her. But she requested an exercise for the legs."

"I am afraid I will not approve, your Majesty," objected the physical culture teacher. "It is a high stepping walk."

"The Queen laughed."

"I am afraid I am getting the credit for being a stuffy sort of person," she returned. "But I am sure I could not object to an exercise that would develop the figure if it had not the time to walk."

"The exercise does for a woman in ten minutes what she could hardly accomplish in less than two hours if she were to go for a tramp. It can be taken in one's house as well as in a gymnasium. One must wear knickerbockers or a heron skirt or a very short skirt of some kind."

"The motion is as though one were going to step up a very high step. This is the best exercise for making the figure grow."

"If one perseveres one ought to be able to add to the height at the rate of a quarter of an inch a month until one has added three-quarters of an inch in three months. There have been cases in which a whole inch was added, but these are rare. The stretching exercises are no longer considered good."

"But suppose that even after one has added the three-quarters of an inch

there is still a desire to look taller. Then comes in the work of the artist.

"Stripes are well known to have a lengthening effect, but it is not always possible to wear stripes, and in that case one must resort to devices. Wearing high heels is not so bad if one can get used to walking in them. The most successful short women are those who make their clothes look tall by the graceful carriage of the figure. They have learned that a simple walk is the prettiest thing for a woman to acquire, and they have studied the walking lesson which teaches that a woman can look as tall as she desires to look simply by the trick of making her feet pliable."

"There are women who, as they walk, lean their heads back farther than they really are. They have couple joints and they move with ease and grace, and you don't guess that they are below the medium height."

"An artist advised one of my pupils to carry a wrist bag with a long chain or cord so that the bag would fall rather low upon her gown. It should not be a big bag."

"He told her not to try to lengthen her waist, but rather to make her waist short and to wear skirts of the drooping, clinging order, which add to the height."

"He advised her to wear her neck uncovered so that there was the long throat line."

"He told her to study the styles in heads and chains so that she could always have a chain falling low upon her gown; right to her knees if possible."

"He advised her to beware of large ornaments that would tend to make her look small."

"And he told her never, never to stand next a tall woman or a big man. Standing alone she would pass for taller than she really was."

"Shoemakers will tell you that there are women who have their shoes made to order, and that the heightening of the figure is in the bargain. The shoes, often of the most delicate kind, such as house slippers, are made with thin soles. But inside the slipper, in a space built for it, there is a very heavy cotton insole which adds perhaps an eighth of an inch, and even more to the wearer's height. The shoe looks no heavier and is not clumsy."

"Another device is that of building up the hair, but with the flat headed styles of hair dressing this becomes impossible, and the little cap still further removes the chance for building up the top of the head. There are combs, but these do not help very much. So the work must be done in other ways."

"The slimmer the figure, provided it is not scrawny, the taller a woman will look. But she must stand up straight, and she must wear certain styles. I tell my short pupils not to wear gowns that are all of a color."

"There are things most short women understand."

"Do not sit in a very large chair. It will swallow you up."

"Don't sit in a child's chair. It calls attention to the fact that you are child's size."

"Don't stand in a doorway or against a panel. Try to occupy the centre of the stage."

"Don't wear long sleeves. The long tight gloves that meet a short or an elbow sleeve are the most becoming."

"Don't have thin arms. Plump arms make a woman's figure look taller."

"Try to make your hands look large. Wear rings and bracelets, put a band of velvet around your wrist if you can

do it artistically. Trim your hands; don't wear them plain."

"And train your neck. Teach it to hold your head up. Many short women let the head sag forward or they do not know how to lift the chin prettily, and they make the mistake of poking it into the foreground. A chin that is stuck out two or three inches in front is never pretty and it lessens the height."

"Hair worn very low in the back, almost girlishly low, makes one look taller. If the hair can be massed in the back so as to drop low it will broaden the shoulders and give a certain dignity to the figure, and with dignity comes apparent height."

"Perfect proportion is the most important thing. A statuette may look tall and the life size marbles are very rarely as large as the average woman. Yet they give the appearance of height. Perfect proportion is the secret of it all."

"Tran down until your weight is just right, then build up where the building is needed. The result will be good. But you can't build up until you have trained off the excess of weight."

"Thick heavy goods make one look tiny. Light thin goods have a heightening effect. Thin goods and flowing things always give added height. The shoddy scarfs are good for the same reason."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. Roby, wife of an American brain specialist practicing in Japan, has undertaken a trip in the wilds of Africa without a white escort. She likes adventure. Once she made a trip through Australia as a nursemaid for the purpose of studying the domestic servant problem. During the Japanese-Russian war she disguised herself as a boy and accompanied her husband to the front. In her present trip she will follow the course taken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. In a former hunting trip in Africa she passed through 500 villages and shot lions, leopards and hippopotami.

Four young women have received degrees from the law school of the Boston University. Three of them, Miss Charlotte Perkins, Miss Sadie N. Lerner and Miss Cora L. Cudworth, are graduates of Boston schools. The fourth member of the law class, Miss Mary A. Bradbury, is a daughter of an attorney of Saco, Me., and will practice with her father.

Miss Julia Bracken Wendt has won the prize offered by the Los Angeles Political Equality League for the best poster in favor of equal suffrage. Miss Wendt's poster represents Justice seated with her hand on a shield emblazoned with the words "Intelligence Has No Gender." This device is to be used on the stationery and the literature of the league.

The Rev. Annie P. Bailey was the Memorial Day orator at North Dana, Mass. Mrs. Charles Park of Boston was the speaker at a recent convention of the Lend-a-Hand Club of Plymouth.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, was one of the speakers at the fifth annual conference of the Federated Boys Clubs in Boston last week.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has been chosen to succeed the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe as president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. The annual meeting of the organization was held in the Park Street Church in Boston and among the resolutions passed was one asserting that men and women can do better when working together than either sex can when working alone. A second resolution advocated was in favor of men and women receiving equal pay for equal work.

Miss Alice Pester was elected president of the Abigail Adams Equal Suffrage Club, which was formed the other day at Garvanza, Cal. The members of the organization range in age from 19 to 14 and are all girls. They propose to form a glee club and learn to sing suffrage songs for the purpose of helping in the campaign for enfranchising women which is now being carried on in their State.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Paton Fleming, the astronomer, left the bulk of her estate to the Harvard College Observatory, which she was connected many years. Mrs. Grace R. Shaw has willed \$25,000 to Harvard to be held in trust and the income used to enable students to travel in Europe after graduation. Mrs. Shaw's purpose is "to help young men of promise to broaden their education and cultivate its

BRITISH LIKE TO TELEGRAPH.

But Americans Use Twelve Times as Many Telephone Calls as They.

John Bull uses about 800 million telephone calls a year, while Uncle Sam uses more than ten billion calls. The explanation is that in Great Britain the telephone is used for almost every purpose. In the United States it is used for almost every purpose except the carrying of messages. In the United States the telephone is used for almost every purpose except the carrying of messages. In the United States the telephone is used for almost every purpose except the carrying of messages.

At least that is the explanation given a correspondent of the Telephone Review by an official of the British Post Office, which department next January will take over all the private telephone interests in the United Kingdom. The British send more than twice as many telegraph messages per capita as Americans do. That may account to a certain extent for the fact that Americans use more than twelve times as many telephone calls.

London claims the largest telegraph office in the world. There are underground telegraph cables from the extreme north of Scotland to the southernmost point of England, a distance of fully 400 miles, with similar underground trunks east and west.

The post office has now nearly 1,200,000 miles of wire, half for telephone, and nearly 750,000 miles of that aggregate is in underground or submarine cables, proof against snow, sleet and wind.

The Metropolitan Gallery at the post office gives Greater London telegraph service. With its direct line traffic the Metropolitan Gallery handles about 120,000 London telegrams daily.

In most of the Continental and provincial telegraph galleries are many ingenious devices. The Hughes machine, with an alphabet keyboard like a typewriter, transmits printed messages. News is sent to the daily papers by automatic machines that eat up perforated tape and operators are punching the messages on miles of this tape by hand or pneumatic machines.

There is a device that prints messages photographically on tape, 300 words a minute, each letter being exposed to an electric flash of one millionth of a second. The Baudot machines send a second into four rhythms, each caught by a different operator, so that four messages go over the same wire simultaneously, or eight if the current is duplicated.

One class of telephone business developed in London is that of the private line between two business houses or a man's office and his home, over which he can speak without going through an exchange, merely lifting his receiver and making a call. The service is fairly cheap, as it carries no operating expenses, as it is further attractive because no royalties need be paid to the post office on this kind of connection. Both the national and the post office have many such lines.

The American in London usually finds marked differences in telephone terms. Instead of "busy" people say "engaged." "Hello" is now common, but many still stick to the polite English inquiry in answering the telephone. "Are you there?" Toll lines are called "trunks." Even the public asks for "trunks," instead of "long distance." Lines between exchanges are "junction wires." Instead of saying "Please hold the line," people ask "Will you please hold on?"

Mechanical Huckleberry Picker.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The job of the huckleberry picker is threatened. A mechanical huckleberry picker has just been perfected by T. L. Young, a Charleston, S. C., electrician, having a capacity of at least two bushels in an hour.

It may mean the industrial death knell to thousands of pickers, who by braving the sultry heat reflected from every tree and boulder manage to make a few extra dollars each season. The labor saving device can be operated night and day while the crop lasts.